Algonquin Park District Fisheries Management Plan

1986-2000

Ministry of Natural Resources

Vincent G. Kerrio
Minister

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Algonquin Park District Fisheries Management Plan

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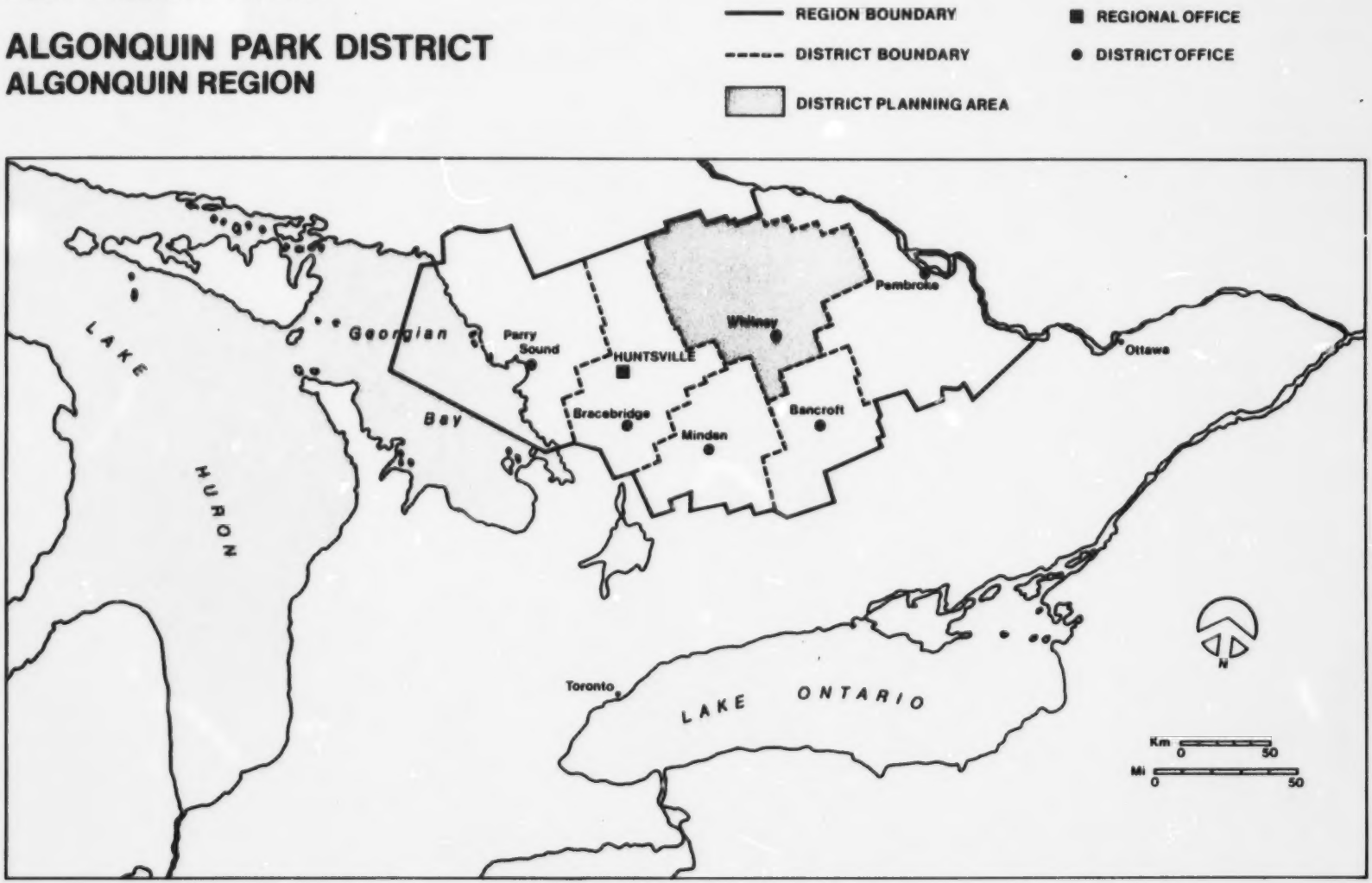
FIGURE 1: REGIONAL SETTING

ALGONQUIN PARK DISTRICT
ALGONQUIN REGION



PREFACE

This document consists of the following:

- Fisheries resource information;
- Fisheries objectives and targets;
- Preferred management strategies and tactics;
- A five year implementation schedule; and
- A review of public consultation.

Collectively, this information forms the Algonquin Park District Fisheries Management Plan. The purpose of this plan is to establish long term direction for fisheries management efforts in Algonquin Park District in the context of the Park Master Plan. Further, it provides a means against which the fisheries management program can be measured by the public and fisheries managers.

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District Manager
Algonquin Park District

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Algonquin Park District contains the only major complex of native trout fisheries remaining in southern Ontario. There are 230 native brook trout lakes and 149 native lake trout lakes in the Park. Many of these lakes are relatively unexploited and in nearly pristine condition. This resource has provincial significance and protection and sound management of these fisheries is of the utmost importance. The purpose of this plan is to provide direction for fisheries management in the District for the period, 1987-2000.

The plan will accomplish the following:

- Provide a public statement of our fisheries management intentions.
- Provide guidance and direction to Ministry of Natural Resources' staff.
- Provide for public involvement.

As a result of implementation of this plan it is anticipated that more fish and angling opportunities will be produced, particularly in areas of the District where the demand is highest and the quality of angling has been poorest.

1.2 Planning Process

The fisheries management plan has been prepared within the Ministry's resource planning system. Resource management in Algonquin Park is directed by the Park Master Plan developed in 1974 and the fisheries plan is subordinate to the Master Plan. The fisheries plan contains refinements of broad management direction provided in the Master Plan.

This plan encompasses the entire 9,365 km^2 under jurisdiction of Algonquin Park District which is one of six administrative districts in the Ministry's Algonquin Region (Figure 1). The District consists of the Park itself (7,600 km^2) and five townships southeast of the Village of Whitney.

Algonquin is a Natural Environment Park and is one of the largest remaining areas of wild country in southern Canada. The Master Plan was established, in part, to protect the natural values of Algonquin and the Park was divided into zones in which varying degrees of recreation and resource utilization are permitted. Two broad zones that are relevant to fisheries management are the heavily utilized Highway 60 Parkway Corridor Development Zone and the relatively inaccessible Park Interior. The "primitive zones" which were originally identified as having specific fisheries management strategies in the Park Master Plan, are being considered as part of the Park Interior.

There are, therefore, three fisheries management zones established for the plan: 1) the Park Interior, 2) the Parkway Corridor and 3) the "five townships" outside the Park (Map 1, back cover pocket).

1.3 Existing Policy and Technical Direction

The strategies set out in this plan have been prepared within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries (S.P.O.F.) and are coordinated with other uses of the District resource base. Several S.P.O.F. technical papers provided much of the scientific basis of the plan.

Several documents were prepared during early stages of the development of this Plan including a Terms of Reference, Detailed Background Information, and a Summary of Background Information and Management

Options. The plan highlights only key points from these papers. The original documents are available for review at the District Office. Fisheries law enforcement in the District will be directed by the District Enforcement Plan. Key enforcement issues are, however, addressed throughout this plan. The primary fisheries enforcement priority will be protection of native salmonid stocks.

1.4 Public Consultation

The Ministry of Natural Resources is committed to involving the public in the development of resource management plans and extensive public consultations were carried out to assist preparation of this Plan: An angler survey was conducted in spring and summer of 1984 to canvas public opinion on fisheries management options for the Park. Approximately 4,000 questionnaires were distributed at access points and 723 were returned. The "Background Information and Options" Document was prepared in spring of 1986. This document was mailed to key user groups and media and presented at 3 open houses in local communities and a display-open house at the Park Museum all summer. Articles were written in the Park tabloid and "The Raven" to stimulate public interest and the Plan was highlighted in campground newsletters. Finally, eight evening programs about fisheries and the management plan were presented at the Pog Lake Theatre and attended by 1,975 people.

Results of these consultations are presented in Appendix 3. Generally, the public is in support of the initiatives proposed by the Ministry. Highlights of the public response are as follows:

- There is widespread recognition of the priority of maintaining the integrity of the Park's native trout stocks. This is indicated by the following points:
  - Support for proposals to stock hatchery-reared fish only in heavily utilized areas like the Park Corridor and to stock in the Interior only for rehabilitation.
  - Concern about the further spread of warmwater species into the Park.
  - Support for a proposal to curtail the stocking of hatchery-reared fish in lakes with native stocks.
  - A balance of opinion in favor of catching "wild" vs. stocked fish.
- Reducing creel limits and banning lake herring as bait were favoured options to control overexploitation.
- There was also moderate support for implementing size limits.
- There was solid support for maintaining current levels of brook trout stocking but concentrating such efforts in the best, proven, producing lakes.
- There was also support for an expanded F_1 splake stocking program but not at the expense of lake trout stocking.
- Very strong support for lake reclamation as a management tool.
- Strong support for experimental efforts to establish self-sustaining trout stocks.
- Reducing the length of open season was emphatically unpopular.
- A proposal to open winter angling on a select few F_1 splake lakes in the Park Corridor was also opposed.

A draft plan was developed based, in part, on this review and distributed to 90 individuals and organizations in February 1987 for comment. Articles on the draft plan appeared in Toronto newspapers in late February. This stimulated public interest and

resulted in an additional 108 mailings. Response to these mailings were, however, quite muted. Fifteen letters and several phone calls were received and this input was almost entirely supportive. Only one issue drew a generally negative reaction and that was a proposal to ban "high tech" fishing gear from the Park. The proposal was withdrawn from the draft plan.

2.0 DISTRICT FISHERIES PERSPECTIVE

Physiography

Algonquin Park District has a rigorous climate and poor edaphic productivity which limit severely the species composition and productivity of fish communities. The District has the lowest mean annual temperatures in southern Ontario and there are only 90 frost-free days in parts of the Park. Soils are generally shallow podzols based on granitic parent material and productivity of aquatic ecosystems is poor. The Park is essentially a series of highlands which dominate the surrounding landscape and contain the headwaters of five river systems. Following retreat of the last glacier, these headwaters were pioneered by coldwater species such as lake trout and whitefish. The native salmonid (trout) communities which developed are still largely intact. The distribution of warmwater sport fish (e.g. muskellunge) is very limited (Map 1, back cover pocket).

Fish Communities and Productivity

The fishery of Algonquin Park District is an extensive complex of native lake and brook trout stocks. There are 1,596 lakes in the District greater than 4 ha. In the Park itself, 230 lakes are known to have self-sustaining brook trout populations, and 149 have lake trout. Smallmouth bass have been introduced into 85 lakes in the Park, primarily along the Parkway Corridor. Walleye and muskellunge populations are restricted to the Petawawa River system (Map 1, back cover pocket).

The allowable annual yield of fish for the District by species is as follows; brook trout 24,700 kg, lake trout 31,500 kg, smallmouth bass 13,100 kg, walleye 6,300 kg and muskellunge 500 kg. For the Park alone, these figures are 22,700, 28,700, 10,500, 6,300 and 500 kg respectively. Yellow perch and whitefish are not utilized significantly as gamefish in Algonquin Park.

Resource Use

Angling is a primary recreational use of Algonquin Park, particularly in spring. The Provincial Angler Survey (1980) estimated that 45,000 anglers fish in the Park every year. Twenty-four percent of anglers in the District are local residents, sixty-three percent non local Ontario residents and thirteen percent are non residents of Ontario.

Spring fishing, which draws "serious" anglers from throughout southern Ontario and the northern U.S. is the most productive, and recreational use of the Park prior to mid-June is largely by anglers. Summer visitors, although numerous, take relatively few fish.

Detailed estimates of angling pressure were provided for the Background Document based on extrapolation from selected creel surveys of certain type lakes to similar fisheries across the District. This procedure estimated that the Park and District provide 128,000 and 139,500 "opportunities" respectively each year (one opportunity is defined as four hours of fishing).

Estimates of current harvest in the District are as follows: brook trout 36,500 kg, lake trout 31,500 kg and smallmouth bass 5,000. For the Park alone these figures are 35,500, 30,500 and 4,500 kg respectively. These figures suggest a widespread overharvest of trout (see previous estimates of potential yield) but overharvest in the Park is thought to be confined essentially to the Corridor, near access points, and other readily accessible locations.

There are no accurate estimates for walleye and muskellunge but fishing pressure on these species is thought to be relatively light.

There are 13 tourist outfitters in the District that cater to anglers and significant numbers of anglers fish in the Park from outfitters located outside the District.

The District supports a very small baitfish industry in the "five townships" (commercial baitfish harvest in the Park is prohibited). There is no other commercial fishing in the District.

Projected Use

Forecasting trends of angler use in the Park is highly speculative. Spring visitation and Interior use increased during the early seventies but has stabilized or decreased in recent years. Future use of the Park will depend largely on external developments which, of course, are difficult to predict. A reasonable assumption is that angling pressure will rise with the forcasted population increase of Ontario to the year 2000 which is 15 percent. This would result in a demand for some 160,000 opportunities and harvest of 84,000 kg of fish if angling quality standards are maintained. Thus, the overharvest problem will be compounded, especially if one considers that the accent in Algonquin Park has always been on quality angling.

Problems and Issues

Before developing fisheries management strategies, problems and issues that threaten the fishery must be identified clearly. The major problems in Algonquin Park District are described below:

i) Localized Overexploitation

Exploitation is the greatest stress on fisheries in Algonquin Park District. This is particularly true in readily accessible areas such as the Parkway Corridor and at major access points.

There is strong evidence that the easily accessible lake trout lakes of the Corridor are overharvested. Smoke Lake, for example, shows the classic signs of a declining fishery. This problem is less serious in the Park Interior because of strict control of access. Nevertheless, Algonquin Park has a long history of excellent trout fishing and, insofar as the quality of trout angling has declined in certain areas overharvest also exists in parts of the Interior.

Conversely, smallmouth bass, which offer considerable opportunities for angling in the Park are underutilized.

ii) Inadequate Supply in High Demand Areas

There is an imbalance in the demand and supply for angling across the District. Fishing is still quite good in much of the relatively inaccessible Park Interior but there are few opportunities for angling for the thousands of family campers that visit the Parkway Corridor in summer. Demand also exceeds supply in the "five townships". Current management

practices have not adequately addressed these needs.

An element of this problem is a chronically poor return of stocked fish. Many thousands of trout have been stocked in the Park, particularly in the Corridor area. However, return to the angler, particularly of lake trout, has generally been poor. This problem has several components including biological attributes of the fish and lakes being stocked and in some cases, simply accessibility.

iii) Deterioration of Native Fish Communities

Fish populations are subtly adapted to their local environments and specific stocks, once lost, are often irreplaceable. It is important, from both the perspective of fisheries management and natural history to protect native stocks and maintain natural community structure. This is particularly true in the Park Interior where the native fish communities are still largely intact and the management philosophy emphasizes natural values.

Of particular concern in this regard is the proliferation of coarse fish. Introduction of coarse fish can seriously reduce native trout stocks and limit the availability of optimum candidate lakes for stocking. Although the extent of this problem in Algonquin Park is difficult to measure, there are several case histories of perch infestation; including Little Minnow Lake and Jake Lake. The presence of smelt in a Park lake was confirmed for the first time in 1984.

There is also the potential for the further spread of warmwater (non trout) sport fish into the Park. Species such as bass, pike and muskellunge can seriously reduce or eliminate native trout stocks. These species are established on the periphery and in parts of the Park and their continued spread is an ongoing concern.

Another aspect of the broad question of community structure is the stocking of hatchery-reared fish in lakes with native stocks. This can reduce the genetic fitness or "wildness" of the native fish and ultimately be counter-productive. The District's stocking program should be carefully reviewed with potential negative effects on native stocks in mind.

iv) Acid Precipitation

Algonquin Park is located within the broad zone of sensitivity to acid precipitation that extends through central Ontario. Of 604 lakes tested in the Park 15 are completely acidified and 137 are extremely sensitive to acidification (M.O.E. Classification, A.P.I.O.S. Data Summary 1982). Most of the sensitive lakes are distributed across the south-west of the Park in the Western Uplands region. This area contains many headwater lakes and has shallow soils with poor buffering capacity.

Recent findings suggest that acid precipitation is not an immediate threat to the District's fisheries in general. Some of the more sensitive waters may be lost but the course of events is difficult to predict.

v) Resource Development and Extraction

Due to the undeveloped nature of Algonquin Park and strict controls on development and access, fisheries habitat is in comparatively good shape. Nevertheless, there are concerns, and in the Park these relate almost entirely to logging activities and particularly

road building and stream crossings. Water level fluctuations are also a localized problem. Shoreline (cottage) development and dam and pond construction occur almost exclusively outside the Park.

vi) User Perception

Poor communication with the angling public has resulted in a number of misunderstandings concerning fisheries management issues (for example, fish stocking strategies). Improved communication and public education will be necessary for effective implementation of this plan.

Note: Illegal harvest, a serious problem in the District, will be addressed in the District Enforcement Plan and, accordingly, is not dealt with in detail as a separate problem in this plan. However, specific enforcement tactics are established at several points in this plan where the need for protection is crucial.

3.0 MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

3.1 General Fisheries Management Objective

To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and their associated benefits to society.

Provincially, there are 3 general fisheries management activities; sport fish, commercial fish and bait fish. For this plan, specific targets have been set only for sport fish.

3.2 Sport Fish Targets

The specific sport fish target for the District is to provide for an annual harvest of 77,900 kg of fish and 183,000 angling opportunities by the year 2000.

Coldwater

To provide for an annual harvest of 57,800 kg and 143,800 opportunities.

Warmwater

To provide for an annual harvest of 20,100 kg and 39,200 opportunities.

3.3 Fisheries Management Zones and Zone Specific Objectives

The Master Plan established basic direction for fisheries management within the Park, and in accord with the Master Plan, the District has been divided into 3 management zones. These are the Park Interior, the Parkway Corridor and the "five townships" (Map 1, back cover pocket).

The zones have been established to provide a diversity of angling opportunities within the limits of a wisely managed resource. Management objectives for the two Park zones are intended to be consistent with the resource management philosophies of Algonquin Park.

Fisheries management objectives for the three zones are as follows:

i) Park Interior

To maintain a very high quality, low intensity fishing experience.

ii) Parkway Corridor

To provide an optimum of opportunities for fishing based recreation consistent with the limits of sustained yield management and the recreation objectives of the Park Master Plan.

iii) Five Townships

To maximize fishing opportunities

within the limits of sustained yield management.

(Note: For purposes of stocking strategies the Stratton Lake and Basin Recreation zones (Map 2) are considered part of the Corridor Zone.)

3.4 Strategies and Tactics

To achieve the stated Objectives and Targets specific Strategies and Tactics have been developed that address each Problem or Issue.

It should be noted that changing biological or social conditions may necessitate that certain strategies/tactics be modified or priorities changed.

The Strategies and Tactics are outlined below:

Problem/Issue 1: Localized Over-exploitation

Strategy

Significantly reduce exploitation of lake trout in the Parkway Corridor.

Tactics

- Establish an aggregate creel limit of "5 trout no more than 2 of which may be lake trout".
- Establish a minimum size or slot* limit on lake trout lakes open to motorboat use.
- Ban lake herring as bait.
- Increase enforcement efforts during peak periods, particularly on lakes subject to special regulations.

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* A slot limit allows the angler to possess pre-spawning and very large fish but protects the mid-range of size which is the bulk of a spawning stock.

Strategy

Regulate exploitation of lake and brook trout in the Park Interior to maintain very high quality angling, including trophy angling.

Tactics

- Establish an aggregate creel limit of "5 trout no more than 2 of which may be lake trout".
- Establish several special management brook trout lakes via catch and release regulations (with 0-2 fish possession limits). Note: This might include lakes of the Corridor.
- Increase enforcement efforts during peak periods, particularly on lakes with special regulations and other key native trout stocks.

(Note: The ban on herring mentioned above would also apply to the Park Interior.)

Problem/Issue 2: Inadequate Supply In High Demand Areas

Strategy

Establish new fisheries, primarily (but not exclusively) in the Parkway Corridor and "5 townships".

Tactics

- Establish 25 F_1 splake fisheries.
- Inventory the quality of spawning habitat on self-sustaining brook trout lakes and improve if required.
- Establish new spawning stocks of lake trout by rehabilitation stocking with spawn from native Algonquin (Interior) stock. (This will require habitat inventory on some lakes.)
- Inventory small, unsurveyed lakes near access points and major canoe routes with potential for brook trout management.

- Attempt to establish self-sustaining brook trout fisheries via introduction of native Park stock into lakes devoid of sport fish.
- Establish largemouth bass fisheries in the "five townships".
- Increase smallmouth bass fishing in the Parkway Corridor via promotional efforts.

Strategy

Establish a highly effective fish stocking program.

Tactics

- Reclaim perch infested waters.
- Stop stocking hatchery fish in lakes with difficult access.
- Reduce stocking of lake trout in favor of an increase in F_1 splake.
- Maintain the recent level of brook trout stocking.
- Continue stocking assessments to develop an effective lake rotation schedule for brook trout and splake by 1990.
- Establish a "Type Lake" scheme to assign a management role to all coldwater lakes in the Parkway Corridor according to the criteria in Appendix 1.

Problem/Issue 3: Deterioration of Native Fish Communities

Strategy

Maintain native sport fish communities in the Park Interior but manage community structure in the Parkway Corridor and "five townships" to optimize production of appropriate species or strains of sport fish.

Tactics

- Stock hatchery fish in the Park only in the Parkway Corridor or other Recreation zones or lakes within one portage of the Corridor - Recreation zones and only with brook trout, lake trout and splake.
- Stock in the Park Interior only for rehabilitation or introductions and only with native Algonquin Park stock.*
- Cease stocking hatchery fish in lakes in the Park that have self-sustaining trout stocks (subject to the exception in Appendix 1).
- Oppose the further spread of warmwater (non trout) sport fish in the Park.
- Ban the possession of live baitfish in Algonquin Park.
- Protect rare or endangered species or unique stocks of fish in Algonquin Park (Examples: The short jaw cisco of White Partridge Lake and the "Silver" lake trout of Kingscote Lake).
- Direct enforcement efforts to ensure compliance with baitfish ban (above).

Problem/Issue 4: Acid Precipitation

Strategy

Monitor and mitigate where possible the effects of acid precipitation on the District fisheries.

Tactics

- Continue the Algonquin Fisheries Assessment Unit monitoring of acid stress on the 5 unit lakes that are highly sensitive.
- Use limestone rock in spawning bed creation projects and utilize other mitigation techniques as developed.

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* Billy and Ryan Lakes (Preston Township) are excepted from this rule. Stocking in the Interior for research purposes will be allowed.

Problem/Issue 5: Resource Development and Extraction

Strategy

Monitor and mitigate, if necessary, the effects of commercial development on fisheries habitat in the District.

Tactics

- Continue to review development plans, particularly forest management plans, stream crossings, hydro lines, etc.
- Review the procedure for approval of and the construction and mitigation standards for stream crossings in the Park.
- Review water control and shoreline development plans.
- Review water level management and implications for lake trout spawning in the Park.

Problem/Issue 6: User Perception

Strategy

Increase public awareness of fisheries management principles and of the fisheries management objectives of Algonquin Park.

Tactics

- Enhance the Park interpretive programs that relate to fisheries. The value of the Park's native trout stocks should be emphasized.
- Make optimum use of cooperative fisheries management programs such as C.F.I.P.
- Develop a "Fishing the Algonquin Corridor" brochure once the management program has significantly improved fishing in that zone.
- Improve communications with interest groups throughout southern Ontario via Fact Sheets, Newsreleases, speaking engagements, etc.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION

The previous section identified management strategies and specific tactics developed in conjunction with public input.

An implementation schedule for the next five years is presented in Table 1. Some tactics can be undertaken with present levels of funding and staff, others will require increased levels of funding. This division of activities is indicated clearly in Table 1. Routine ongoing fisheries activities such as administration and public relations are not included.

Projects which require additional funding are priorized in Table 1. Generally, priority is given to tactics which will provide an immediate increase in fishing opportunities, and particularly in the Corridor. Certain tactics are somewhat experimental in nature and these are given a lesser priority.

The strategies and tactics will be implemented through:

- The continued preparation of five - year implementation schedules.
- Annual work plans consisting of specific projects and programs funded and approved through the Ministry's budgeting process.
- Projects funded under various special fisheries programs.
- Participation in the planning and undertaking of other programs within the Ministry.
- Involvement in the review of project or development proposals of other government agencies and the private sector.
- Cooperative management efforts with clubs, associations, municipalities and individuals.

Table 1. Fisheries Management Implementation Schedule 1987-92, Algonquin Park District.

	Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding	
				Not Required	Required & Priority
STRATEGY A:	Significantly reduce exploitation of lake trout in the Parkway Corridor.				
TACTICS:	• Establish a creel limit of "5 trout no more than 2 of which may be lake trout".	Park Wide	Localized Overexploit-ation	X	
	• Establish a minimum size or slot limit on selected lake trout lakes open to motorboat use.	Tea, Smoke, Canoe, Bonita, Rock, Whitefish and Two Rivers Lakes	"		X-6
	• Ban lake herring as bait.	Park Wide	"	X	
	• Increase enforcement efforts during peak periods.	Corridor	"		X-5

	Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding	
				Not Required	Required & Priority
STRATEGY B:	Regulate exploitation of lake and brook trout in the Park Interior to maintain very high quality angling including trophy angling.				
TACTICS:	• Establish a creel limit of 5 trout no more than 2 of which may be lake trout.	Park Wide	Localized Overexploit-ation	X	
	• Establish several exceptional quality brook trout fisheries via catch and release regulations.	CANDIDATES: Little Crooked, Animoosh, Stringer, Harry, Rence, Welcome, Scott and Westward Lakes	"		X-4
	• Increase enforcement efforts during peak periods.	Interior	"		X-5
STRATEGY C:	Establish new fisheries, primarily but not exclusively, in the Parkway Corridor and "five townships".				
TACTICS:	• Establish 25 F_1 splake fisheries.	See Appendix 2 (Candidate Splake Lakes)	Inadequate Supply	X	

Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding Not Required	Required & Priority
• Establish new stocks of lake trout via rehabilitation stocking.	CANDIDATES: Hay, Galeairy Two Rivers, Rock, Canoe and Grand Lakes	Inadequate Supply		X-3
• Inventory brook trout spawning habitats and enhance if required.	Interior	"		X-8
• Inventory small unsurveyed lakes with potential for brook trout management.	Park Wide (Primarily Interior)	"		X-9
• Establish self-sustaining brook trout lakes via introductions.	Corridor and near major canoe routes	"		X-7
• Establish largemouth bass in the Five Townships.	Roy's, Poverty and Mudswamp Lakes	"		X-10
• Promote smallmouth bass fishing in the Corridor.	Corridor	"		X-11
STRATEGY D: Establish a highly effective fish stocking program.				
TACTICS: • Stop stocking hatchery fish in lakes with difficult access.	District Wide	"	X	
• Reduce stocking of lake trout in favour of an increase in F_1 splake.	Corridor - Five Townships	"	X	

	Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding	
				Not Required	Required & Priority
	• Maintain recent levels of brook trout stocking.	Corridor - Five Townships	Inadequate Supply	X	
	• Reclaim perch infested waters.	Brewer, Rosepond, Sawlog, Wish, Gem, Hilliard, Speckled Trout, Unnamed (S. of Jake), and Fisher Lakes	"		X-1
	• Continue stocking assessment to develop an effective lake rotation schedule for brook trout and splake by 1990.	Corridor - Five Townships	"	X	
	• Establish "Type Lake" management roles for all trout lakes of the Corridor and Five Townships (see Appendix 1).	Corridor - Five Townships	"	X	
STRATEGY E:	Maintain native sportfish community structure in the Park Interior but manage community structure in the Corridor and Five Townships.				
TACTICS:	• Stock in the Park only in the Corridor and other Recreation Zones.	Corridor - Rec. Zones	Deterioration of Native Communities	X	

Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding	
			Not Required	Required & Priority
• Stock in the Interior only for rehabilitation or introductions with Algonquin stocks.	Interior	Deterioration of Native Communities	X	
• Cease stocking hatchery fish in lakes with self-sustaining trout populations.	Park Wide	"	X	
• Oppose further spread of warm-water fish in Park.	Park Wide	"	X	
• Ban possession of live baitfish in Park.	Park Wide	"	X	
• Protect rare or endangered species/stocks.	Park Wide	"	X	
• Direct enforcement to baitfish ban.	Park Wide	"		X-5
STRATEGY F: Continue to monitor, and mitigate where possible, the effects of acid precipitation on the District's fisheries.				
TACTICS: • Continue A.F.A.U. monitoring of acid stress on the 5 unit lakes that are highly sensitive.	Smoke, Delano, Timberwolf, Westward and Louisa Lakes	Acid Precipitation	X	

	Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding: Not Required	Required & Priority
	• Use limestone in spawn bed creation and other technologies as developed.	Galeairy and Two Rivers and additional lake trout lakes as assessed	"	X	
STRATEGY G:	Monitor the effects of commercial development on fisheries habitat.				
TACTICS:	• Review development plans, particularly forest management plans.	District Wide	Resource Development and Extraction	X	
	• Review stream crossing approval procedure and guidelines.	District Wide	"	X	
	• Review water control and shoreline plans.	District Wide	"	X	
	• Review water level management (lake trout).	District Wide	"	X	
STRATEGY H:	Increase public awareness of the fisheries management principles and of the fisheries management objectives of Algonquin Park.				
TACTICS:	• Enhance Park interpretive program.	Park Wide	User Perception	X	
	• Make optimum use of cooperative programs (e.g. C.F.I.P.).	District Wide	"		X-2

Strategy/Tactics	Location	Problems/ Issues Addressed	Status Re: Additional Funding	
			Not Required	Required & Priority
• Develop a "Fishing The Algonquin Corridor" brochure.	Corridor	"		X-12
• Improve communications with interest groups.	Corridor	"	X	

REFERENCES

Several documents were prepared in developing this plan; A Background Document, Terms of Reference and Summary of Background Information and Options. These papers are on file at the Whitney District Office. The scientific basis for the plan is contained largely in several S.P.O.F. working group reports. Appendix 9 of the Background Document is an extensive bibliography of fisheries studies related to Algonquin Park.

GLOSSARY

Allowable Yield
The yield by species as a result of partitioning the potential yield. The sum of allowable yields by species will not necessarily add up to the potential yield.

Baitfish
Any fish that are legally harvested by the commercial bait fish industry.

Coldwater Lakes
Those lakes having characteristics which would support salmonids.

Commercial Fish
Any fish that are legally harvested by the commercial fishing industry.

Ecosystem
A community of organisms interacting with one another plus the environment in which they live and with which they interact.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity. For example, if a high degree of technology is used, or if very careful tending is given, the management is high level.

Non-Resident
An angler whose principal residence is outside of Ontario.

Objective
A quantifiable and attainable end, which the Ministry's efforts are intended to accomplish.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply which is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Yield
A targeted amount of fish flesh to be removed from the water which may be more or less than the potential yield.

Policy
The decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them. For resource management planning, we are mainly concerned with the objectives, targets, and strategies.

Resident
An angler whose principle residence is in Ontario. (A local resident angler would be one who can fish an area on a day-use basis, i.e. travel to the area, fish, and return home on the same day).

Salmonid
Any fish of the family salmonidae, primarily the trout and salmons.

Sportfish
Any fish that are legally caught by angling.

Stock
A population of fish which functions as a more or less discrete reproductive unit.

Resource Management
The wise use of a particular resource such as fish to achieve a specific end.

Tactic
A method devised to achieve one or more strategies.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Warmwater Lakes
Those lakes other than coldwater lakes.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Criteria for Establishing Management Roles of Coldwater Lakes in Corridor - Recreation Zones*.

CRITERION	MANAGEMENT ROLE
Lake has a healthy self-sustaining trout population.	Do not stock.
Lake has natural trout reduced by overexploitation.	Rehabilitate via population** and/or habitat management. The stocking of hatchery-reared lake trout will be phased out on these lakes.
Lake has natural lake trout that are chronically suppressed at a very low density by some uncontrolable natural limiting factor.	Stock with F_1 splake.
Lake is devoid of sport and coarse fish and is a demonstrably successful put and take brook trout fishery.***	Stock with hatchery-reared brook trout.
Lake is devoid of sport fish and has a history of failed brook trout stocking (many of these will be perch-infested).***	Stock with F_1 splake.

* These criteria will also have general application to the "5 Townships". One exception--several lake trout lakes (e.g. McKenzie) receive put and take stocking to supplement natural reproduction, this may continue.

** Population management will include rehabilitation stocking with native Park stocks as described in the implementation schedule (Table 1).

*** Attempts may be made to establish self-sustaining brook trout using native Algonquin stocks in these lakes. Certain of these lakes (e.g. Bat Lake, Canisbay Township) may have very unique biological communities of scientific interest and will not be managed for sport fish.

Appendix 2. Candidate Lakes for F_1 Splake Stocking*, Algonquin Park District, 1987-92.

LAKE	TOWNSHIP	LAKE	TOWNSHIP
Heron	Finlayson	Langford	Bower
Found	Peck	Marmot	Bower
Hope**	Peck	Gordon	Nightingale
Sam	Peck	Rosepond	Nightingale
Gill	Peck	Gem	Nightingale
Ouse	Peck	Longairy	Airy
Grape	Peck	Richard	Airy
Peck	Peck	Tuya	Airy
Claude**	Peck	Greengrass	Airy
Norman**	Peck	Moonbeam	Airy
Bruce	Peck	McCauley	Airy
Jake	Canisbay	Oneside	Murchison
Jack	Canisbay	Otherside	Murchison
Speckled Trout	Canisbay	Tub	Murchison
Hilliard	Canisbay	North Moonbeam	Murchison
Unnamed (S. of Jake)	Canisbay	Arbutus	Murchison
Unnamed (S. of Jack)	Canisbay	Cross Tree	Murchison
Unnamed (S.E. of Provoking)	Canisbay	Major	Murchison
Faya	Canisbay	Crevice	Murchison
Sunday	Sproule	Green	Lyell
Sproule	Sproule	Pell	Lyell
Coon	Sproule	Jenkins	Lyell
Fork	Sproule	Coghlan	Lyell
Costello	Sproule	Paradise	Dickens
Brewer	Sproule	Finger	Dickens
Hartley	Sproule	Mountain	Dickens
St. Anthony	Sproule	Fish	Dickens
Little McCauley	Sproule	Length	Master
Jean**	Sproule		
Rose**	Sproule		
Pond	Sproule		
Little Minnow	Sproule		

* This list is not inclusive, splake may be stocked in certain other lakes as assessment data accumulate.

** Pending Lake Survey.

Appendix 3

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSE

The public consultation process was described in Section 3.1. This section presents a summary of the response.

Results of the consultation efforts of spring and summer 1986 are presented first (Table 2). This is based on questionnaires distributed with the Summary of Background Information and Options. Each strategy and tactic in the Summary was presented as a "Good", "Poor" or "Unsure" option and tabulated accordingly.

The 1984 Park Angler Survey and an analysis of results are presented in Table 3. Questions from the survey that were relevant to issues raised in development of this plan are listed and followed with a tabulation of public response. Over 700 surveys were returned and the response is considered to be a representative sounding of angler attitudes to Park-related fisheries issues.

There is only one point in which this plan is clearly at odds with public opinion. That is the reduction in stocking of lake trout in favour of F_1 splake. Creel surveys have shown repeatedly that hatchery-reared lake trout have contributed very little to angling success in the Park. Note, however, that there are plans for rehabilitation stocking of lake trout in the Corridor using native Park stock.

Reaction to mailings of the draft plan and withdrawal of the ban of "high tech" gear was described earlier.

Table 2. Summary of Questionnaires From Background Summaries Distributed in Spring and Summer, 1986.

OPTIONAL STRATEGIES/TACTICS	RESPONSE BY CATEGORY (TACTICS)						TOTAL RESPONDENTS
	"GOOD"		"UNSURE"		"POOR"		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
STRATEGY:							
Reduce exploitation of lake trout. (50 (78%) liked strategy, 14 (22%) did not.)							
TACTICS:							
• Aggregate creel of 5 trout, max. 2 lake trout.	36	57%	9	14%	18	29%	63
• Reduce length of open season.	29	45%	9	14%	26	41%	64
• Ban lake herring as bait.	55	89%	3	5%	6	9%	64
• Implement size limits.	30	48%	11	17%	22	35%	63
• Quota system.	26	44%	15	25%	18	31%	59
• Artificial lures only.	32	50%	11	17%	21	33%	64
• Ban fishing from motorized boats.	29	46%	5	8%	29	46%	63
• Ban downriggers and fish locators.	43	67%	4	6%	17	27%	64

OPTIONAL STRATEGIES/TACTICS	RESPONSE BY CATEGORY (TACTICS)						TOTAL RESPONDENTS
	"GOOD"		"UNSURE"		"POOR"		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
STRATEGY:							
Regulate angling in Interior to maintain high quality. (41 (64%) liked strategy, 23 (36%) did not.)							
TACTICS:							
• Aggregate creel of 5 trout, max. 2 lake trout.	35	54%	9	14%	20	31%	64
• Reduce length of open season.	24	38%	6	10%	33	52%	63
• Establish trophy brook trout lakes.	24	38%	18	28%*	22	34%	64
• Extend motor ban.	31	48%	3	5%	30	47%	64
• Artificial lures only.	31	49%	10	16%	22	35%	63
• Spring-fall access quotas.	28	45%	15	24%	19	31%	62

* Many of the "Unsure" respondents expressed support but concern about hooking mortality.

OPTIONAL STRATEGIES/TACTICS	RESPONSE BY CATEGORY (TACTICS)						TOTAL RESPONDENTS
	"GOOD"		"UNSURE"		"POOR"		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
STRATEGY:							
Maintain native fish communities in Interior but manage elsewhere. (51 (80%) liked strategy, 13 (20%) did not.)							
TACTICS:							
• Cease stocking hatchery fish in lakes with native trout.	29	45%	19	30%	16	25%	64
• Stock hatchery fish only in Corridor and "5 Townships".	33	52%	16	25%	15	23%	64
• Stock Interior for rehabilitation only.	44	70%	9	14%	10	16%	63
• Oppose spread of warmwater fish.	46	72%	12	19%	6	9%	64

OPTIONAL STRATEGIES/TACTICS	RESPONSE BY CATEGORY (TACTICS) "GOOD" #	%	"UNSURE" #	%	"POOR" #	%	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
STRATEGY: Establish effective fish stocking program. (47 (74%) liked strategy, 16 (25%) did not.)							
TACTICS:							
• Decrease lake trout but increase splake.	15	24%	19	31%	28	45%	62
• Maintain brook trout stocking only in best "put and take" lakes.	35	56%	15	24%	12	19%	62
• Cease stocking in lakes with difficult access.	28	46%	12	17%	21	34%	61
STRATEGY: Increase opportunities by providing new fisheries. (58 (91%) liked strategy, 6 (9%) did not.)							
TACTICS:							
• Reclaim perch-infested waters.	57	92%	3	5%	2	3%	62

OPTIONAL STRATEGIES/TACTICS	RESPONSE BY CATEGORY (TACTICS)						TOTAL RESPONDENTS
	"GOOD"		"UNSURE"		"POOR"		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
• Establish self-sustaining brook trout.	61	97%	2	3%	0	0	63
• Establish 20 F[1] splake fisheries.	39	63%	16	26%	7	11%	62
• Establish largemouth bass fisheries "5 Townships".	21	33%	21	33%	21	33%	63
• Increase smallmouth bass fishing in Corridor.	32	51%	14	22%	17	27%	63
• Open winter fishing on splake lakes (Corridor).	24	38%	10	16%	30	47%	64
• Designate fly-fishing only streams/lakes.	25	40%	14	23%	23	37%	62

Table 3. Results of 1984 Park Angler Survey.

QUESTION	RESPONSE	#	%
8. Do you want to see restrictions on outboard motors increased, decreased or remain the same?	Increased:	236	34.7%
	Decreased:	110	16.2%
	Remain the Same:	334	49.1%
11. How do you personally rate fishing in Algonquin Park?	Excellent:	67	9.6%
	Good:	282	40.3%
	Fair:	261	37.3%
	Poor:	90	12.9%
12. Has the quality of fishing in Algonquin Park improved, declined or stayed the same in recent years?	Improved:	43	7.4%
	Declined:	273	47.0%
	Stayed the Same:	265	45.6%
16. Do you believe "catch and release" fishing is a good management tool for Algonquin Park?	Yes:	423	63.2%
	No:	246	36.8%
17. Do you prefer to catch wild rather than stocked fish in Algonquin Park?	Prefer Wild:	277	39.4%
	Prefer Stocked:	28	4.0%
	No Preference:	398	56.6%

QUESTION	RESPONSE

18. Do you think the introduction of stocked fish is a good or bad thing in the following areas?

	Good	Bad	% Good	% Bad
Corridor:	486	56	89.7	10.3
Interior:	318	213	59.9	40.1
Wilderness Zone:	245	258	48.7	51.3
Nature Reserve:	254	237	51.7	48.3
Anywhere:	324	166	66.1	33.9

19. If restrictions are necessary to protect trout populations in Algonquin which of the following options would you prefer?

	(FIRST CHOICE)	
Restrict Motors:	207	32.7%
Implement Size Limits:	153	24.2%
Reduce Creel:	144	22.7%
Reduce Season:	97	15.3%
Limit No. of Anglers:	20	3.1%
Restrict Gear:	12	1.9%

22. If creel limits had to be reduced to protect trout populations in the Park what do you personally feel would be an acceptable daily and possession limit for lake trout and brook trout?

	LAKE TROUT		BROOK TROUT	
LIMIT:	#	%	#	%
1	91	18.1	11	2.2
2	284	56.6	72	14.2
3	127	25.3	96	18.9
4	-	-	103	20.3
5	-	-	159	31.3
6	-	-	37	7.3
7	-	-	30	5.9

23. If fishing seasons had to be reduced to protect fish populations in the Park which would you prefer?

Open Later:	196	31.4%
Close Earlier:	429	68.6%

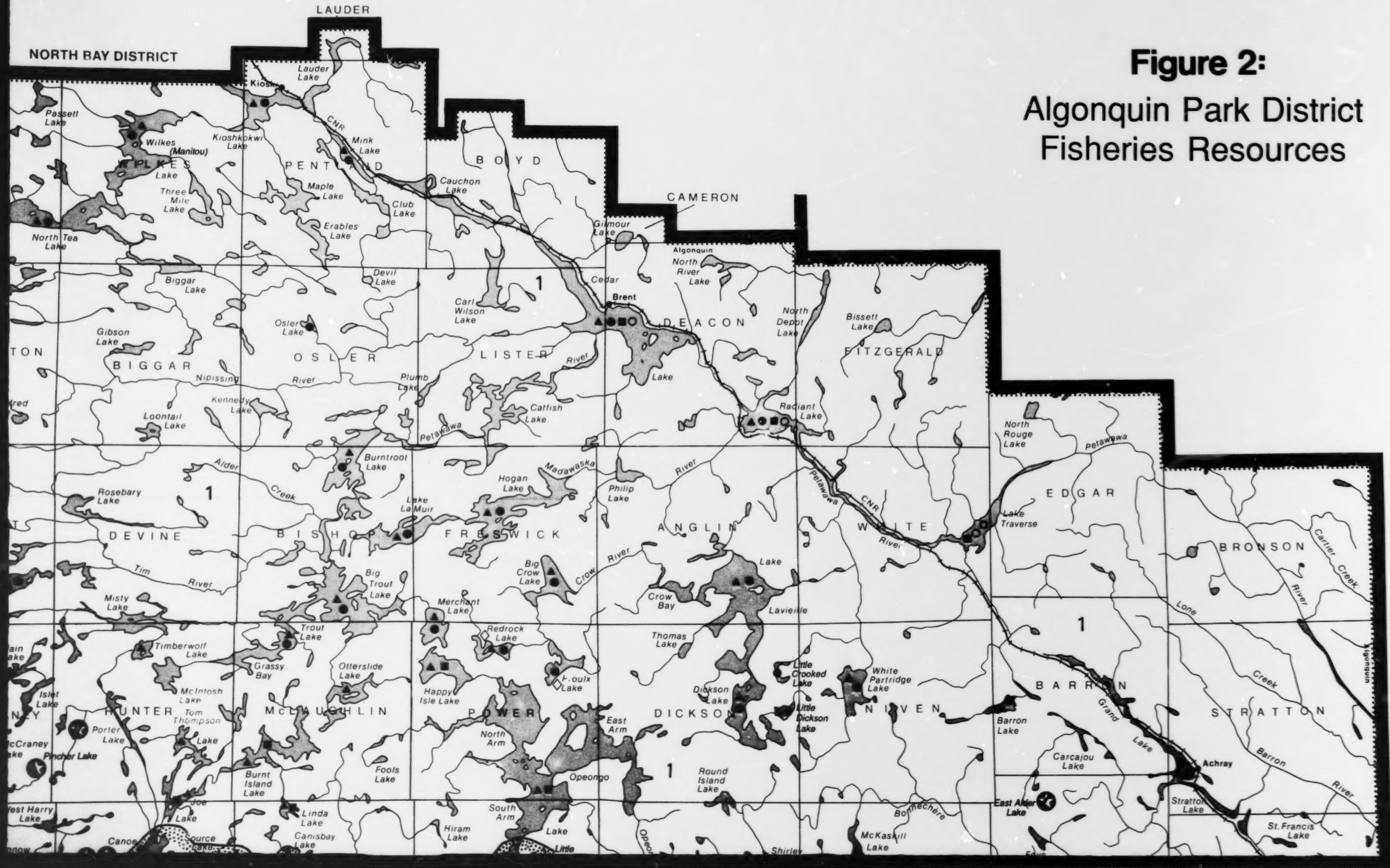
Figure 2:

Algonquin Park D
Fisheries Resou

LAUDER
NORTH BAY DISTRICT
BALLANTYNE
PENTLAND
WILKES
BOYD
CAMERON
DEACON
LISTER
OSLER
BIGGAR
PAXTON
BUTT
DEVINE
BISHOP
FREDERICK
ANGLIN
WHITE
EDGAR
FITZGERALD
McCRANEY
HUNTER
McLAUGHLIN
POWER
DICKSON
NIVEN
BARRON
BRACEBRIDGE DISTRICT
Lauder Lake
Passett Lake
Wilkes (Manitou) Lake
Kioshkokwi Lake
Mink Lake
Three Mile Lake
Maple Lake
Cauchon Lake
Club Lake
Erables Lake
North Tea Lake
Gilmour Lake
Algonquin
North River Lake
Cedar
Brent
Devil Lake
Biggar Lake
Craig Lake
Carl Wilson Lake
Osler Lake
Gibson Lake
Bissett Lake
North Depot Lake
Nipissing River
Plumb Lake
Lake
Radiant Lake
Winfred Lake
Kennedy Lake
Loontail Lake
Catfish Lake
Petawawa
North Rouge Lake
Alder Creek
Burntroot Lake
Hogan Lake
Madawaska River
Philip Lake
Tim Lake
Rosebary Lake
Lake LaMuir
Lake Traverse
Algonquin
Bull Lake
Tim River
Big Trout Lake
Big Crow Lake
Crow River
Crow Bay
Lavieille
Misty Lake
Merchant Lake
Redrock Lake
Trout Lake
Timberwolf Lake
Rain Lake
Grassy Bay
Otterslide Lake
Thomas Lake
Little Crooked Lake
White Partridge Lake
Islet Lake
McIntosh Lake
Tom Thompson Lake
Happy Isle Lake
Foulx Lake
Dickson Lake
Little Dickson Lake
Barron Lake
Sunset Lake
McCraney Lake
Porter Lake
Pincher Lake
East Arm
North Arm
Carcajou Lake
Achray
Burnt Island Lake
Fools Lake
Opeongo
Round Island Lake
West Harry Lake
Joe Lake
Linda Lake
Canisbay Lake
Hiram Lake
South Arm
Lake
East Alice Lake
Bonnechere
McKaskill Lake
Stratton Lake
Grand Lake
Lone
Creek

Figure 2:

Algonquin Park District Fisheries Resources



BRACEBRIDGE

MCCRANEY

HUNTER

MCLAUGHLIN

POWER

DICKSON

NIVEN

STRATTON

Sunset Lake
McCraney Lake
Pincher Lake
Porter Lake
Tom Thompson Lake
Burnt Island Lake
Fools Lake
Isle Lake
North Arm
East Arm
Opeongo
Round Island Lake
Little Dickson Lake
Barron Lake
Carcajou Lake
Grand Lake
Achray
Barron
Stratton Lake
St. Francis Lake
East Alder Lake
Bonnechere
McKaskill Lake
Shirley Lake
Vireo Lake
Foys Lake
Keegos Lake
Clover Lake
Basin Lake
Pine River
Wilkins Lake
Robitaille Lake
Victoria Lake
Alsever Lake
Shall Lake
Booth Lake
Opeongo River
Brewer Lake
Costello Lake
Algonquin
Mayo Lake
Headstone Lake
Balfour Lake
Aylen Lake
McNevin Lake
Crevice Lake
Hardtack Lake
Lobster Lake
Longairy L.
East Gate
Rapid Lake
Madawaska River
McCauley Lake
Bluesea Lake
Whitney
Madawaska
Moore Lake
Coghlan Lake
McKenzie Lake
Cross (Local) Lake
Hay Lake
Lower Hay Lake
Little Hay Bay
Madawaska Lake
Clyde Lake
Little Branch Lake
Cauliflower Lake
Clydegale Lake
Pen Lake
Galeairy Lake
Harry Lake
Rence Lake
Pipio Lake
Welcome Lake
Lake Louisa
Rock Lake
Sylvia Lake
Cbon Lake
Pinetree Lake
Whitefish Lake
Provoking Lake
Head Lake
Smoke Lake
Scott Lake
Ragged Lake
Parkside Bay
West Gate
Westwater Lake
Tea Lake
Canoe Lake
Source Lake
Linda Lake
Canisbay Lake
Hiram Lake
South Arm
Sunday Lake
Little Minnow Lake
Sorour Lake
Minnow Lake
Maggie Lake
West Harry Lake
Joe Lake
Tom Thompson Lake
Isle Lake
Lake of Two Rivers
Madawaska River
Opeongo River

FINLAYSON
LIVINGSTONE
LAWRENCE
NIGHTINGALE
SPROULE
PRESTON
LACHUTE
GUTHRIE
MASTER
MURCHISON
DICKE
EYRE
CLYDE
SABINE
LYELL
MINDEN
BRUTON

NIPISSING DISTRICT
HALIBURTON COUNTY
BANCROFT DISTRICT
DISTRICT

1
2
3
60
127
523

York River
Kingscote Lake

North

0 5 10 15 km

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Legend

Fish Species

- ▲ Lake Trout
- ● Brook Trout
- ■ Smallmouth Bass
- ○ Walleye
- □ Muskellunge

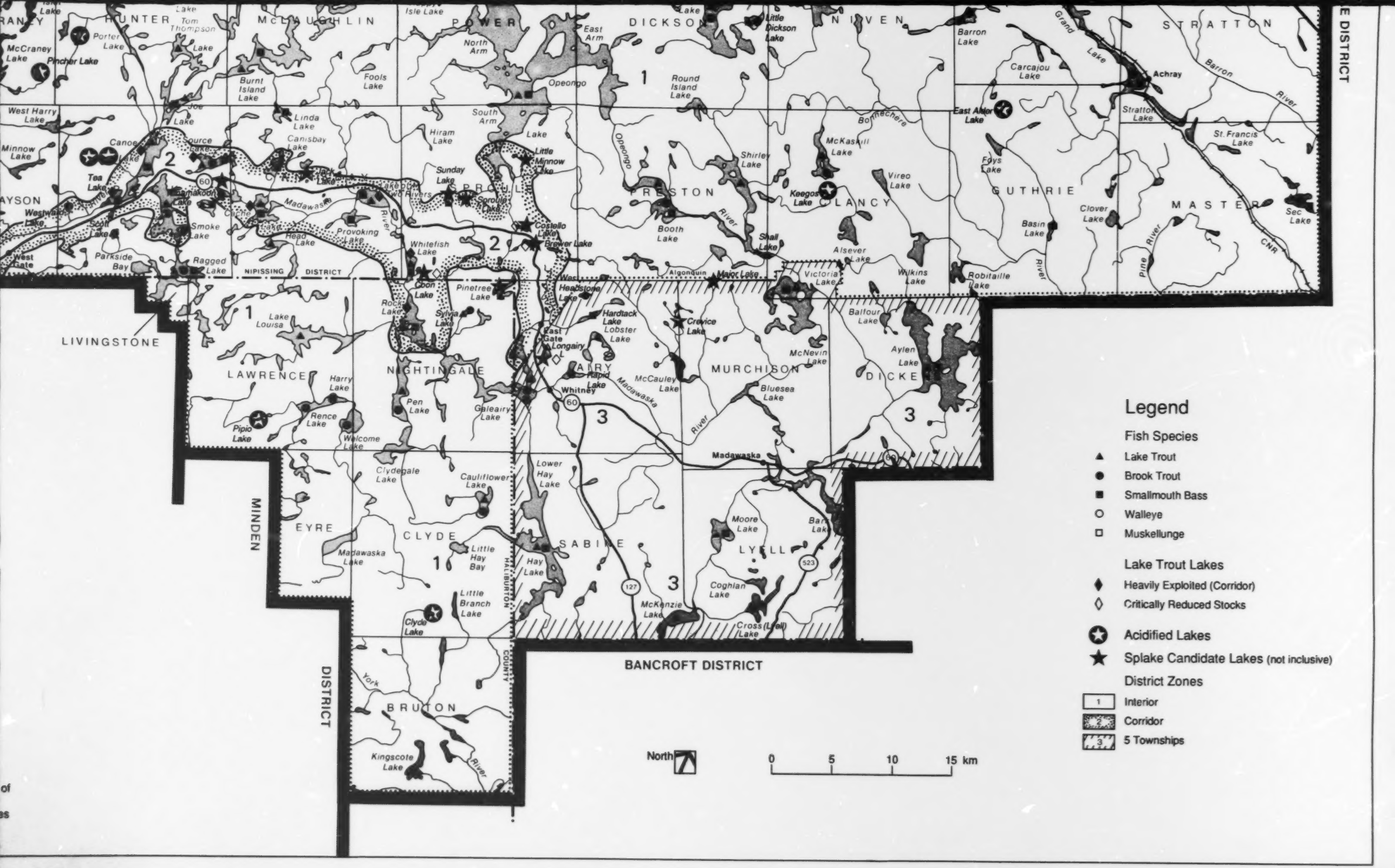
Lake Trout Lakes

- ♦ Heavily Exploited (Corridor)
- ◊ Critically Reduced Stocks

- Acidified Lakes
- ★ Splake Candidate Lake

District Zones

- 1 Interior
- 2 Corridor
- 3 5 Townships


HUNTER
MCLAUGHLIN
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Porter Lake
Pincher Lake
Tom Thompson Lake
Burnt Island Lake
Fools Lake
Isle Lake
North Arm
East Arm
Opeongo
Round Island Lake
Little Dickson Lake
Barron Lake
Grand Lake
Carcajou Lake
Achray
Barron River
East Anior Lake
Stratton Lake
St. Francis Lake
West Harry Lake
Minnow Lake
Joe Lake
Linda Lake
Canisbay Lake
Source Lake
Canoe Lake
Hiram Lake
South Arm
Little Minnow Lake
Sunday Lake
Sproule Lake
Tea Lake
Kamakoon Lake
Madawaska River
Cache Lake
Two Rivers
Smoke Lake
Provoking Lake
Head Lake
Scott Lake
Westwater Lake
West Gate
Parkside Bay
Ragged Lake
NIPISSING DISTRICT
Whitefish Lake
Costello Lake
Brewer Lake
Pinetree Lake
Rock Lake
Sylvia Lake
Lake Louisa
LIVINGSTONE
LAWRENCE
NIGHTINGALE
Harry Lake
Pen Lake
Galeairy Lake
Rence Lake
Pipio Lake
Welcome Lake
Clydegale Lake
Cauliflower Lake
Lower Hay Lake
Hardtack Lake
Lobster Lake
East Gate
Longairy
Rapid Lake
Whitney
Madawaska River
McCauley Lake
Crevice Lake
Headstone Lake
Algonquin
Major Lake
Booth Lake
Shirley Lake
Bonnechere River
McKaskill Lake
Keegos Lake
Shall Lake
Alsever Lake
Victoria Lake
Wilkins Lake
Robitaille Lake
Foys Lake
Basin Lake
Clover Lake
Pine River
CNR
Sec Lake
PRESTON
CLANCY
GUTHRIE
MASTER
Balfour Lake
Aylen Lake
McNevin Lake
Bluesea Lake
MURCHISON
DICKE
Madawaska
Moore Lake
LYELL
Coghlan Lake
McKenzie Lake
Cross (Lyell) Lake
SABINE
Hay Lake
Little Hay Bay
Madawaska Lake
EYRE
CLYDE
MINDEN
HALIBURTON COUNTY
DISTRICT
Little Branch Lake
Clyde Lake
York
BRUTON
Kingscote Lake
River
BANCROFT DISTRICT
North
0 5 10 15 km
Legend
Fish Species
Lake Trout
Brook Trout
Smallmouth Bass
Walleye
Muskellunge
Lake Trout Lakes
Heavily Exploited (Corridor)
Critically Reduced Stocks
Acidified Lakes
Splake Candidate Lakes (not inclusive)
District Zones
1 Interior
2 Corridor
3 5 Townships

Figure 3:

Algonquin Park D
Fisheries Manage
Plan Implementa

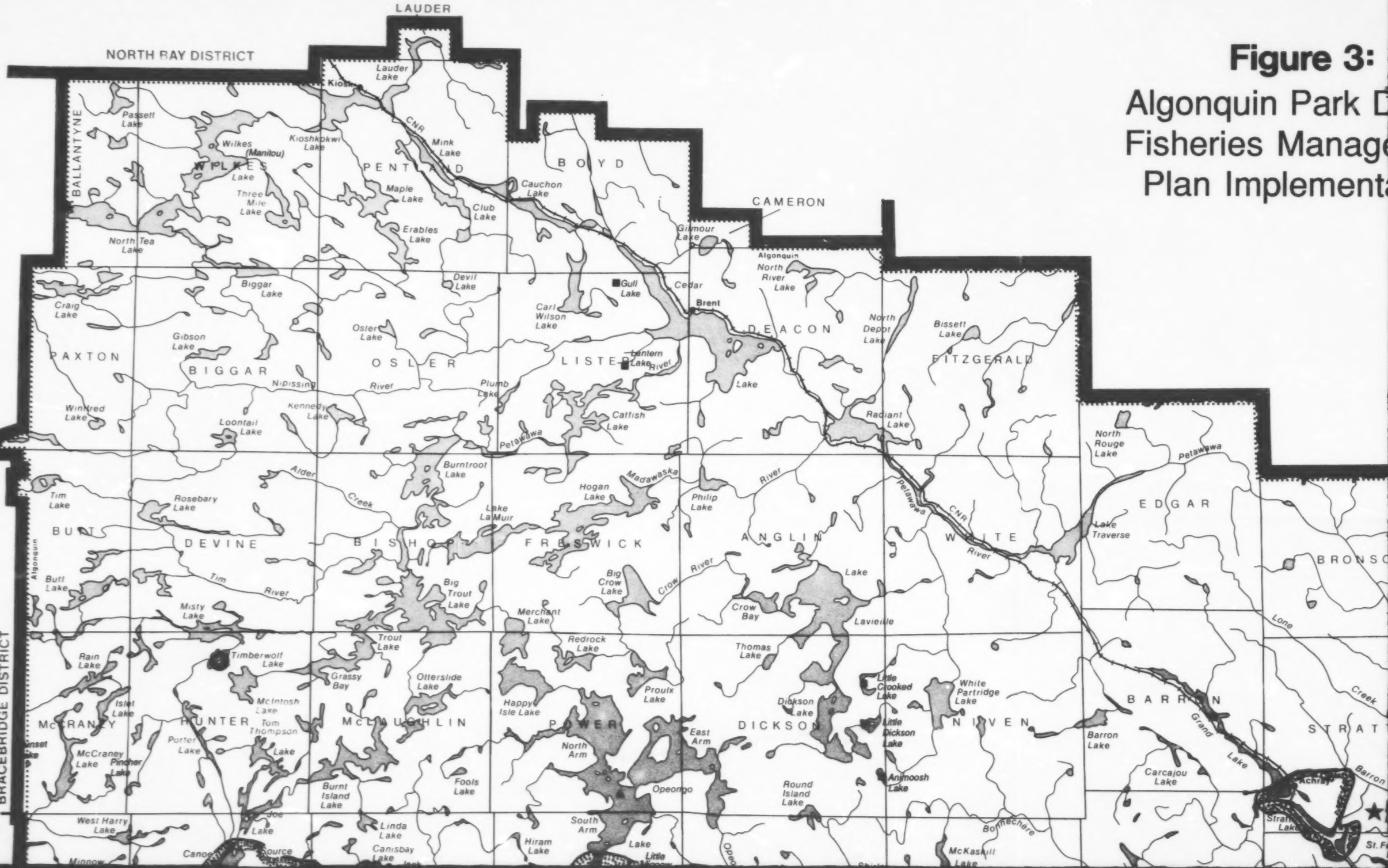
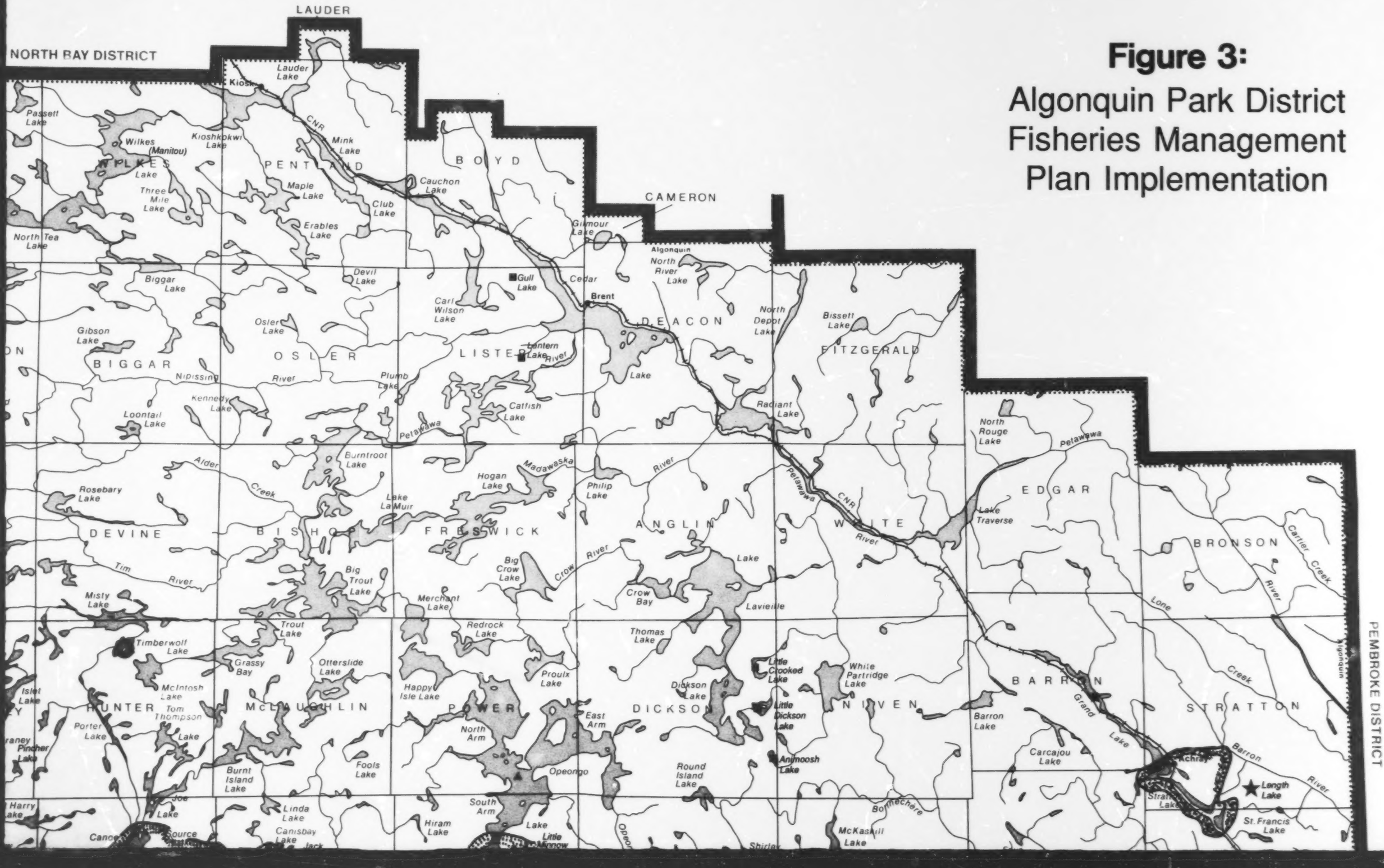


Figure 3:

Algonquin Park District Fisheries Management Plan Implementation



BRACEBRIDGE

McCRANEY

HUNTER

McLAUGHLIN

POWER

DICKSON

NIVEN

STRATTON

McCraney Lake

Pincher Lake

Porter Lake

Tom Thompson Lake

Burnt Island Lake

Fools Lake

North Arm

East Arm

Opeongo

Round Island Lake

Little Dickson Lake

Animoosh Lake

Barron Lake

Carcajou Lake

Grand Lake

Barron

Achray

Length Lake

St. Francis Lake

West Harry Lake

Minnow Lake

Maggie Lake

FINLAYSON

Linda Lake

Canoe Lake

Source Lake

Canisbay Lake

Jack Lake

Hiram Lake

South Arm

Little Minnow Lake

Sunday Lake

SPROULE

Sproule Lake

Opeongo

Bonnechere

McKaskill Lake

Shirley Lake

Keegos Lake

PRESTON

CLANCY

Vireo Lake

Foys Lake

GUTHRIE

MASTER

Madawaska River

Provoking Lake

Head Lake

Smoke Lake

Delano Lake

Ragged Lake

Scott Lake

Parkside Bay

Grape

Costello Lake

Booth Lake

River

Clover Lake

Basin Lake

Alsever Lake

Pine River

Robitaille Lake

Wilkins Lake

Victoria Lake

Algonquin

Major Lake

Wish Lake

Whitefish Lake

Brewer Lake

NIPISSING DISTRICT

Pinetree Lake

Round Lake

Corbett Lake

Fishpond Lake

Sawlog Lake

Crevice Lake

Balfour Lake

LIVINGSTONE

Lake Louisa

East Gate

Longairy Lake

Lobster Lake

McNevin Lake

Aylen Lake

LAWRENCE

NIGHTINGALE

LARRY

MURCHISON

DICKENS

Stringer Lake

Harry Lake

Rence Lake

Welcome Lake

Pen Lake

Galeairy Lake

Whitney

Poverty Lake

McCauley Lake

Madawaska River

Bluesea Lake

Mudswamp Lake

Madawaska

Clydegale Lake

Cauliflower Lake

Lower Hay Lake

MINDEN

EYRE

CLYDE

SABINE

LYELL

Roy's Lake

Moore Lake

Madawaska Lake

Little Hay Bay

Hay Lake

Little Branch Lake

HALIBURTON COUNTY

Coghlan Lake

McKenzie Lake

Cross Lake

127

523

BANCROFT DISTRICT

DISTRICT

York

BRUTON

Kingscote Lake

River

North

0 5 10 15 km

Ministry of Natural Resources

Ontario

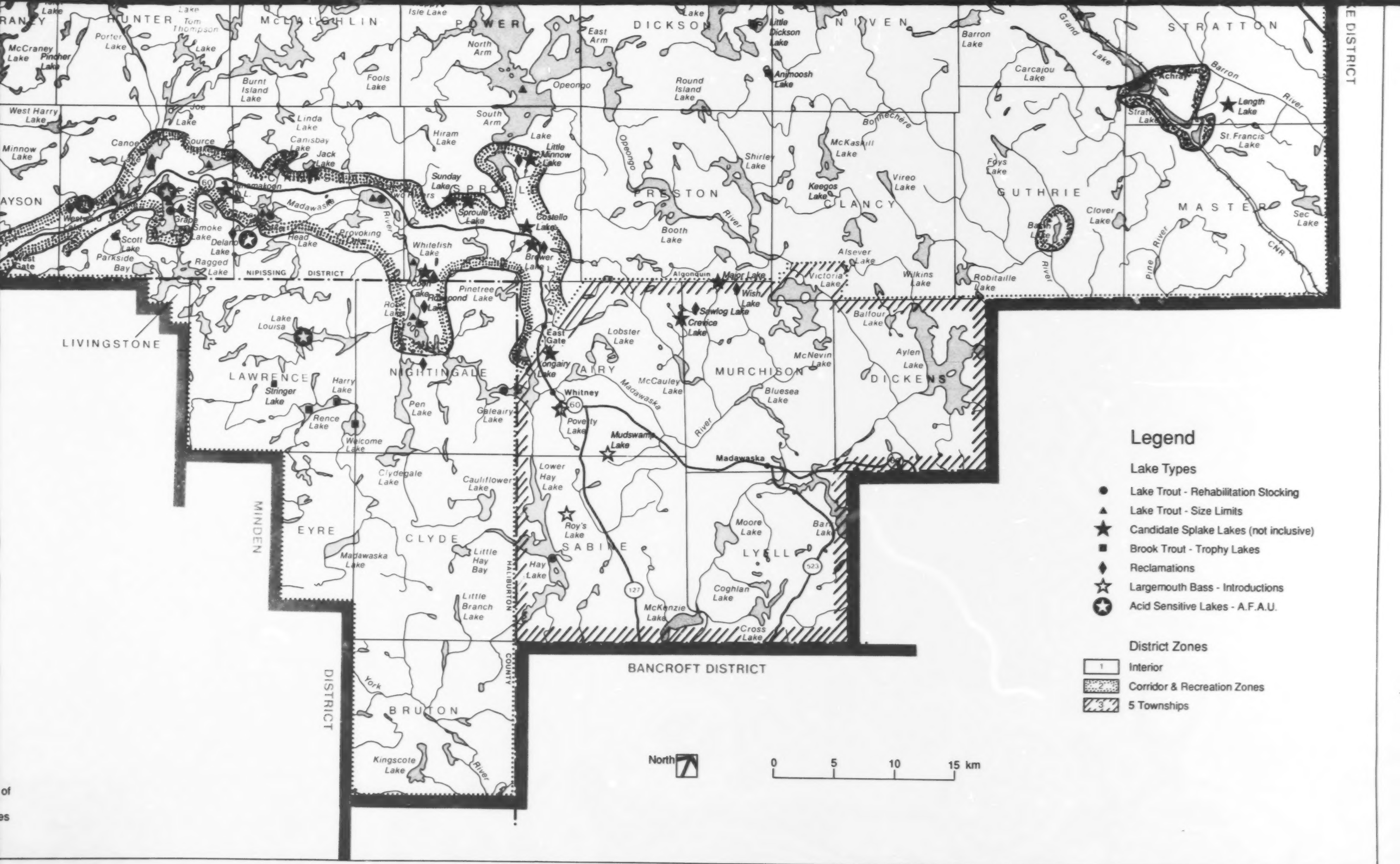
Legend

Lake Types

- Lake Trout - Rehabilitation St
- Lake Trout - Size Limits
- Candidate Splake Lakes (not
- Brook Trout - Trophy Lakes
- Reclamations
- Largemouth Bass - Introductio
- Acid Sensitive Lakes - A.F.A.U

District Zones

- 1 Interior
- 2 Corridor & Recreation Zones
- 3 5 Townships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Carcajou Lake
Grand Lake
Achray
Barron River
Length Lake
St. Francis Lake
West Harry Lake
Minnow Lake
Joe Lake
Linda Lake
Canisbay Lake
Jack Lake
Hiram Lake
South Arm
Little Minnow Lake
Sunday Lake
Sproule Lake
Shirley Lake
McKaskill Lake
Bonnechere
Foys Lake
Keegos Lake
Vireo Lake
Clover Lake
Basin Lake
Sec Lake
CNR
Pine River
Madawaska River
Booth Lake
Alsever Lake
Victoria Lake
Wilkins Lake
Robitaille Lake
Costello Lake
Brewer Lake
Whitefish Lake
Provoking Lake
Head Lake
Delano Lake
Grape Lake
Smoke Lake
Scott Lake
Parkside Bay
Ragged Lake
Westward Lake
West Gate
NIPISSING DISTRICT
Pinetree Lake
Algonquin Major Lake
Wish Lake
Sewlog Lake
Crevice Lake
Balfour Lake
Aylen Lake
Lobster Lake
McNevin Lake
McCauley Lake
Bluesea Lake
East Gate
Longaire Lake
Whitney
Poverty Lake
Mudswamp Lake
Madawaska
LIVINGSTONE
LAWRENCE
NIGHTINGALE
AIRY
MURCHISON
DICKENS
Lake Louisa
Stringer Lake
Harry Lake
Rence Lake
Welcome Lake
Pen Lake
Galeairy Lake
Clydegale Lake
Cauliflower Lake
Lower Hay Lake
Roy's Lake
Moore Lake
Barr Lake
EYRE
CLYDE
SABINE
LYELL
Madawaska Lake
Little Hay Bay
Hay Lake
Little Branch Lake
Coghlan Lake
McKenzie Lake
Cross Lake
MINDEN
HALIBURTON COUNTY
DISTRICT
BRUTON
York
Kingscote Lake
BANCROFT DISTRICT
North
0 5 10 15 km
Legend
Lake Types
Lake Trout - Rehabilitation Stocking
Lake Trout - Size Limits
Candidate Splake Lakes (not inclusive)
Brook Trout - Trophy Lakes
Reclamations
Largemouth Bass - Introductions
Acid Sensitive Lakes - A.F.A.U.
District Zones
1 Interior
2 Corridor & Recreation Zones
3 5 Townships